

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. V. NO. 25.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 233.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 4-1

F. W. BATHRIK,

TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in To wa or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 4-31

T. BOTSFOED,

SADDLER, harness and trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders Promptly Attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-1

J. SEXTON,

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 4-32

A. BOULTBEE,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 4-36

R. MOOTE,

SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COURT HOUSE OFFICE, TORONTO. Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. 4-30

JOHN R. JONES,

ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,

ECLECTIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c., together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis. Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 4-9

MANSION HOUSE,

MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mosier. Good Beds and Stabling and first-rate accommodation. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 4-1

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.

OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6w-1

ANGUS M'INTOSH,

ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent. Holland Landing, C. W. 4-16

NORTH RICHARDSON,

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissionaire in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured. Newmarket, 1855. 4-1

Mansion House, Sharon,

KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good sheds and stabling. Sharon, June 14, 1855. 4-19

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single Entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE. Newmarket, November 29th, 1855. 4-1

John T. Stokes,

ARCHITECT and Builder, Sharon, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 4-51

Robert Cooke,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. 4-1

INTERNATIONAL

Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.

ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 4-41

DR. PYNE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business. Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 4-15

Dr. Walter B. Gekkie,

PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHER, AURORA (MACHELL'S CORNERS), RESIDENCE—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Ches. Doan, on Yonge Street. Aurora, May, 1856. 4-15

William Taylor,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, CRANER, Olavier, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office. Aurora, 27th June, 1855. 4-21

W. MOSLEY,

CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT, Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office on Yonge Street. Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 4-17

BEACON

Life and Fire Assurance Company, London. Capital—£150,000.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and its vicinity that he has recently been appointed Agent for the above named Company and is prepared to transact every description of Life and Fire Assurance business. Rates reasonable, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at the Canada Office, Kingston, C. W., without reference to England. O. FORD. Newmarket, Nov. 22nd, 1855. 4-1

BIBLE DEPOSITORY,

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 4-10

ROBERT BRODIE,

BUILDER, &c., &c. IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 4-36

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,

Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker, MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch. Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. 4-50

Dr. Hackett

HAS REMOVED to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne. Newmarket, May 8th, 1856. 3m-14

LAMB'S HOTEL,

King Street West, Toronto.

THE above FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated one minute's walk from the Railway.

Depots and Steamboat Sanding, Has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted.

The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated.

Omni-buses always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats.

THOMAS LAMB, PROPRIETOR. Toronto, March 19, 1856. 4-50

Circular.

J. O. Gekkie, 70, Yonge Street, WOULD invite inspection of his large Spring arrivals of

British and American Publications, in every department of Literature. Toronto, May 17, 1856. 4-16

WILLIAM V. SOUTHERN,

CARPENTER AND JOINER, AFTER completing the contract of Mr. D. Sutherland's Mill at Newmarket; also, all the Carpenter Work of the Station Buildings at Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford, Lefroy, Bell and Barrie; also, a contract of Eleven Bridges on the O. & A. H. Railroad, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared with all the necessary

Tools, Trucks and Jackscrews, For the erection, raising, turning and moving of any description of Buildings or Bridges. Sash and Doors on hand.

Shop—On Water Street, near the Bridge.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED. Newmarket, April 10, 1856. 6m-10

New Waggon and Carriage Shop.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a

WAGGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP, in his new premises, Simcoe Street, near the Catholic Church, where he was prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and despatch.

Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT MURRAY. Newmarket, May 22, 1856. 4-17

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,

No. 36, Front Street, Toronto, Opposite the City Hall.

Kept by DAVID KLEIN.

STABLES and Sheds to accommodate travel. Meals ready at all hours. This house is comfortably furnished in the latest style. 4-25

To Friends in the Country.

A. H. EARLE, RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends in the country, that his Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods, Is now open for inspection; and being much larger and more extensive than formerly, and having purchased under favorable circumstances, great bargains may be expected. A call is respectfully solicited.

No. 84, Yonge Street, Toronto May 13, 1856. 4-15

Poetry.

The Lovely Woman's Kiss.

BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC YOUNG MAN.

I've banqueted on luxuries
Induced in every clime;
I've feasted on rich turtle soup,
And supped on oysters prime;
But nothing so delicious
As the world like this,
As soft caresses seasoned by
A lovely woman's kiss.

I've gloated o'er the festive board,
And drank rich draughts of wine;
I've listened at the opera
To melody divine;
But all I've never, never met
Such sweet excess of bliss
As thrills the soul when lips receive
A lovely woman's kiss.

In glittering halls of splendor rare
I've passed the midnight hours;
In gardens beautiful and fair
I've wandered with the flowers;
But there's a dearer joy than these—
A joy I would not miss;
As surely rapture which is found
In lovely woman's kiss.

In my last hour, when death draws near,
In darkness and in gloom,
May woman's smile my pathway cheer,
And light me to the tomb;
And when my soul shall take its flight
To other worlds than this,
May it be wafted to the skies
By lovely woman's kiss.

O. FORD.

Newmarket, Nov. 22nd, 1855.

Literature.

A Story for Old Husbands with Young Wives.

BY FANNY FERN.

"I was an old fool! Yes—I was an old fool; that's all there is about it. I ought to have known better; she was not to blame, poor thing; she is but a child yet; and these baubles pleased her ambitious mother's eye. It was not the old man, but his money—his money. I might have known it! May and December—pshaw! how could I ever have believed that Mary Ware could love an old fellow like me! and Mark Ware surveyed himself in the large parlor mirror.

"See! it reflects a portly old man of sixty; with ruddy face, snow white hair, and eyes from which the light of youth has long since departed."

And yet there is fire in the old man's veins, too; see how his strides across the carpet, ejaculating, with fresh emphasis:

"Yes! I was an old fool!—an old fool! that I will be kind to her; I'm not the man to tyrannize over a young girl, because her mother took her out of the nursery to make her my wife. I see now it is not in reason for a young thing like her to stay contentedly at home with my frosty head and my gouty feet. Poor little Mary! No—I'll not punish her, because she cannot love me; she shall have what she wants, and go where she likes; her mother is only too proud to trot her out, as the wife of the rich Mark Ware. If that will make them happy, let them do it; may be, and Mark Ware paused, "May be, after she has seen what that Dead Sea Apple, the world is made of, she will come back and love the old man a little; may be: who knows! No woman who is believed in, and well treated, ever makes a bad wife; there never was a bad wife yet but there was a bad husband first; that's gospel—Mark's gospel, anyhow, and Mark Ware is going to act upon it. Mary shall go to the ball to-night, with her mother, and I will stay at home and nurse my patience and my gouty feet. There's no evil in her; she's as pure as a lily; and if she wants to see the world, why she shall see it; and though I can't go dancing round with her, I will never dim her bright eyes—no!"

"That will do, Tilly; another pin in this lace; now move that rose in my hair a little to the left; as—that will do."

"That will do!" Tilly praised, for that small Grecian girl, with its crown of braided tresses; for the full round throat, and snowy sloping shoulders; for the round, ivory arms, and tapering, rose-tipped fingers; for the lovely bosom, and dainty waist.

Well might such beauty dazzle Mark Ware's eyes. He had failed to discern the distance between May and December.

"Mark Ware had rightly read Mary. She was guileless and pure, as he had said; and child as she was, there was in her manner, before which the most libidinous eye would have shrunk abashed.

When the young bride first realized the import of those words she had been made to utter "all death do us part," she looked forward, with shuddering horror, to the long, monotonous, and weary years before her. Her home seemed a prison, and Mark Ware the keeper; its very splendor oppressed her, and she chafed and fretted in her gilded towers, while her restless heart cried out—anywhere but home! Must she sit there in her prison-house day after day, listening to the repetitions of her own troubled heart?—Must she see and the butterfly only be free to revel in the bright sunshine?—Had God made her beauty to fade in the stifled atmosphere of darkened parlors, listening to the complaints of querulous old age? Every pulse of her heart rebelled. How could her mother thus have sold her? How could Mark Ware have so ungraciously accepted so compulsory a sacrifice? Why not have shown her the world, and let her choose for herself! Oh anywhere—anywhere—from such a home!

There was no lack of invitations abroad; for Mary had dashed across the fashionable

horizon, like some bright comet; eclipsing all the reigning beauties. No ball, no party, or dinner was thought a success without her. Night after night found her en route to some gay assemblage. To her own astonishment and her foolish mother's delight, her husband never remonstrated; on the contrary, she often found upon her dressing-table, some choice little ornament, which he had provided for the occasion; and Mary, as she fastened it in her bosom, would say bitterly, "he is anxious that I, like the other appendages to his establishment, should reflect credit on his faultless taste."

Mistaken Mary. Time passed on. Mark Ware took "patience" as he promised himself to be. His evenings were not so lonely now, for his little babe kept him company; the relieved nurse, only too glad to escape to her pink ribbons, and "chat with John at the back gate!" It was a pretty sight—Mark and the babe! Old age and infancy are always a touching sight together. Not a smile or a cloud passed over that little face, that did not wake up all the father in Mark Ware's heart; and he paced the room with it, or rocked it to sleep on his breast, talking to it, as if it could understand the strong, deep love, of which it was the unconscious object.

"I am weary of all this," said Mark's young wife, as she stepped into her carriage at the close of a brilliant ball. "I am weary of seeing the same faces, and hearing the same stupid nonsense night after night. I wonder shall I ever be happy! I wonder shall I ever love anything, or any body! Mamma is proud of me because I am beautiful and rich but she does not love me. Mark is proud of me,"—and Mary's pretty lip curled scornfully. "Life is so weary, and I am so frightened! and I am sighing heavily."

On whirled the carriage through the deserted street; deserted save by some inveterate pleasure-seeker like herself, from whom pleasure forever flies. Occasionally a lamp twinkled from some upper window, where a half starved sempstress sat stitching her life away, or a heart-broken mother bent over the form of a babe which her mother's heart could ill spare, although she knew not where to find bread for the remaining babes who wept beside her. Now and then a woman, lost to all that makes woman lovely, haunted under the flickering street lamps, while her mocking laugh rang out on the night air. Mary shuddered and drew back—there was that in its hollowness which might make even devils tremble. Overhead the sentinel stars kept their tireless watch, and Mary's heart grew soft under their influence, and tears stole from her lashes, and lay like pearls on her bosom.

"You need not wait to undress me," said Mary to her weary-looking waiting maid, as she averted her swollen eyes from her gaze—and, taking the lamp from her hand, Mary passed up to her chamber. So noisy was the fall of her light foot upon the carpet, that Mark did not know she had entered. He sat with his back to the door, bending over the cradle of his child, till his snow-white locks rested on his rosy cheeks; talking to it, as was his wont, to beguile his loneliness.

"Mary's forehead—Mary's eyes—Mary's mouth—no more like your old father than a rose-bud is like a chestnut burr. You will love the lovely old man, little one, and perhaps she will, bye-and-bye; who knows?" and Mark's voice trembled.

"She will—she does"—said Mary, dropping on her knees at the cradle of her child and burying her face in Mark's hands: "my noble, patient husband!"

"You don't mean that!" said Mark, holding her off at arm's-length, and looking at her through a mist of tears; "you don't mean that you will love an old fellow like me! God bless you, Mary—God forever bless you—! I have been very—very lovely,"—and Mark wept for sheer happiness.

"The gaping world, the far-sighted world, the charitable world, shook its wise head, when the star of fashion became a fixed star. Some said 'her health must be failing'; others that 'her husband had become jealous at last'; while old stagers maliciously insinuated that were wise to retire on fresh laurels. But none said what I say—that a true woman's heart may always be won—aye, and kept too, by any husband, who does not consider it beneath him to step off the pedestal of his 'dignity' to learn how.

"The life of a Newspaper."

WRITTEN BY ITSELF.

My life is shortly told. My first impression was the sensation of a tremendous but short squeeze, which instantly awoke me into the light and being. I was now aware of the light, and a glow of intelligence completely prevailed me. My ideas were at first new and curious, and confused; nations, politics, courts, wars, merchandise, fighting, feasts, deaths, marriages, poetry, ditties, &c., &c., made up all my thoughts, which were various and mixed. I lay in a silent state of wonder and amazement.

I soon found that I was but one of a very large family, that was ushered into this curious world at the same time. Our whole family was laid in regular order in a pile; my situation, being one of the first-born, was particularly uneasy, damp and uncomfortable. I had a silent, intuitive longing, to get into the world, which was at last gratified.

Morning came and I was carefully folded and laid Moses-like, in a basket, by a boy who they called the Printer's Devil, or carrier, and borne into the street. The carrier, I soon found, was an object of in-

terest and desire. He was soon accosted by an elderly man, with rusty thread-bare breeches—

"Have you a spare paper this morning my boy?"

"No, sir," was the short reply, and he trudged on with us, muttering: "not as you know on, old Gripe—you are the same chap that promised me some copper for a paper the other morning, and hasn't paid me yet. You are too stingy to take the paper—you won't get another from me I guess."

My brethren were now fast leaving me, being deposited at their proper destination. At length my turn came, and I was tucked into the crevice of a shop door. The first sample of the kind was not at all alluring. I had not been long in my new situation, when a reluctantly early riser, swinging a key in his hand, wistfully eyed me; and casting a look about him, feloniously seized me and thrust me into his pocket.

My rightful owner, by virtue of advance pay, being in sight, hailed and arrested the pilferer, and with threats compelled him to relinquish his prize. He entered his store, and I soon found that I was the great object of his attention. After hastily drying me at the fire, in which process I narrowly escaped conflagration, he ran over me, and fixed his eyes upon the sales at auction advertisements, &c. I was then particularly examined, and dismissed with condemnation.

"Nothing but foreign news—Congress and Cabinet—love-stories and flood and field. A newspaper should be a commercial report, one side at least should be devoted to price current." I was then thrown upon the counter, but was soon in requisition. A boy came in. "Please lend me your paper a few minutes to look at the ship news!"

The request was reluctantly granted, with something about the plague of paper pouring and a determination to stop it. I was soon borne to a neighboring house. The good woman, whose husband was at sea eagerly sought the ship news, but was disappointed in her search.

"How negligent and careless these printers are," said she, "not a word of intelligence of the Wind Bird. They print of Portland and poetry, and fill their papers with advertisements, and that's all they care about."

Miss now took her turn. She sought the stories, the poetry, and marriages, which in half an hour were all devoured, with "the wonder that they put anything else in the paper."

An elderly lady now took me, who adjusted her spectacles, surveyed me a little, and declared me "a terrible uninteresting paper—hardly a column of deaths, and only fifteen or twenty murders and accidents."

In this way I passed through the hands of all the family, and after being soiled and somewhat torn by the little ones, was sent home. For three whole days I had no rest, but was continually borrowed and abused. At the end of this period, I was supplanted by a new face, and was then discarded and thrown aside, like servants when they have become useless. I was, however, again resuscitated, and employed as a wrapper to some merchandise and sent into the country. There, I again became the object of interest, went the round of the neighborhood and was a "nine days wonder."

I am now quietly hanging up in a tattered condition, in a former's kitchen, from which I have written this brief memoir. I have seen much of the world, and learned that mankind are unreasonable and ungrateful, and that in a world of great variety of tastes and wishes it is impossible to please all.

A True and Touching Incident.

A young man and his wife were preparing to attend a Christmas party at the house of a friend, some miles distant.

"Henry, my dear husband, don't drink too much at the party to-day; you will promise me, won't you?" said she, putting her hand upon his brow, and raising her eyes to his face with a pleading look.

"No, Millie, I will not; you may trust me."

And he wrapped his infant boy in a soft blanket, and they started.

The horse was soon prancing over the turf, and pleasant conversation beguiled the way.

"Now, don't forget your promise!" said the young wife, as she passed up the steps.

Poor thing! she was the wife of a man who loved to look upon the red wine. But his love for his wife, and her babe, whom they both idolized, kept him back, and it was not often that he joined in the bacchanalian revels.

The party passed off pleasantly, the time for departing drew near, and the wife descended from the upper chamber to join her husband.

A pang shot thro' the trusting heart as she met him, for he was intoxicated—he had broken his promise.

Silently they rode homeward, save when the drunken man broke into snatches of song, or unmeaning laughter. But they rode on, her babe pressed closely to her grieved heart.

"Give me the babe, Millie, I can't trust you with him," said he, as they approached a dark and somewhat swollen stream, which they had to ford.

After some hesitation, she resigned her first-born, her darling babe, closely wrapped in the great blanket, to his arms. Over the dark waters the noble steed safely bore them, and when they reached the bank the mother asked for her child.

With much care and tenderness he placed the bundle in her arms, but, when she clasped it to her bosom, no babe was there! It had slipped from the blanket, and the drunken father

er knew it not.

A wild shriek from the mother aroused him, and he turned just in time to see the little rosy face one moment above the dark waves and then sink forever.

What a spectacle! the idol of his heart gone—gone forever! and that, too, by his own intemperance. The anguish of the mother, and the remorse of the father, are better imagined than described.

"This is no fiction, but the plain truth. The parties were known by the friends of the writer, and it should be a warning to those who indulge in intoxicating drinks, and resist the pleading of loving wives.

PRUSSIA.

The King and Queen were at the baths of Matzenau.

The harvest throughout Prussia will be rather above than below the average.

DENMARK.

Correspondence states that Denmark has feared renewed troubles in Schleswig Holstein, and is taken military precautions to prevent them. Austria and Prussia are preparing proposals on the subject, to lay before the German Diet.

RUSSIA.

An imperial ukase orders the issue of twelve millions of silver roubles.

Immense preparations are making at Moscow for the Czar's coronation.

The Emperor continues his severity against defrauders and contrabandists. Letters say that the government seems inclined to modify its customs tariff, particularly as regards its raw produce employed by foreign manufacturers.

GREECE.

It is rumored that a Diplomatic Conference will be held in London on the accession to the throne of Greece. Austria and Prussia, although not protecting Powers, will be represented. The Count of Flandria is mentioned as being likely to be nominated as King Otho's heir.

THE EAST.

Letters from the Crimea to June 4, mention nothing but the continued embarkation of the troops. General Ridiger was dead.

The Maldo Wallachian Commission advances but slowly topographical difficulties completely neutralizing the intention of the treaty. Ali Pacha during his stay at Vienna, succeeded in settling that the Danubian Principalities should remain separate.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope arrived to April 24th being unfavorable accounts respecting the tranquillity of the frontier. Another Cadiz war deemed imminent.

The Elective Legislative Council.

The Governor General announces in a supplement to the Canada Gazette, that the Crown has given its assent to the Elective Legislative Council Bill. As similar bodies have been sanctioned and been constructed by the voluntary action of the Imperial Parliament, no other result but this was to be expected. The Elective Council was in full accordance when the Bill passed the old chamber. All that can now be done is to carry out the measure in the best way that its imperfect and imperfect provisions will admit of. According to one of its most extraordinary enactments, the lot is to decide what parts of the country are to have the privilege of electing the first batch of Councillors. There is no time fixed, however, for the drawing of the lot; and though the election must take place sometime next September, the electors are not yet informed who are to be called upon to make the first choice. We trust that the ministry will lose no time in arranging for the lot, and that they will announce the fortunate constituency a little more promptly than Mr. Hayes did his regulations, not confining the information to the *CHIEF*, but letting the daily press have the benefit of it. We give the Bill elsewhere, with the boundaries of the constituencies, and recommend our friends everywhere to prepare their candidates. If they are

New Advertisements.
Pocket Book Found.
Musical Concert, - Murphy Family.
Information Wanted, - Geo. Hall.
For Sale, - Thos. G. Harvey.
Auction, - Trustees Sale.
To Builders, &c. - J. B. Spencer.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, July 25th, 1886.
General Summary.

Mr. F. W. Jarvis has been appointed Sheriff of the United Counties of York and Peel, in place of B. W. Jarvis, Esq., resigned.

Several letters from different parties received during the week, we have been unable to attend to as yet. Correspondents must exercise a little patience this hot weather.

The *Sentinel* still continues to harp upon the one string; but our space being occupied this week with matter of more general interest, we must allow him to cool off until our next issue, - particularly that we have paid a compliment elsewhere to the third person in the trio.

A very large meeting was convened in the City Hall, on Wednesday evening last, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Governor General to dissolve the present House of Parliament. Speeches were delivered until about half-past 12 o'clock, when a resolution, declaring the indignation of the citizens towards the Administration and the necessity of an immediate election, was carried amid deafening cheers.

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders in the O. S. & Huron Railroad, held on Monday last, the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Hon. J. C. Morrison, Jos. Mitchell, D. McDonald, A. Drummond, B. Smith, John Duggan, G. H. Cheney, J. G. Worts, C. J. Oron and T. M. Conchy. The Mayor of Toronto and the Warden of Simcoe County were appointed Directors *ex-officio*. The following extract we clip from the *Globe*:

"We glean some interesting facts from the report submitted by the Superintendent of the Northern Railroad to the Annual Meeting of the Company, held on Monday last.
Of the products of the forest there moved north 5,995 tons, and south 47,873 tons. That moving north was composed of lumber manufactured on the line, and sent to Collingwood, and shipped to Chicago, &c., and that moving south was composed of lumber and spars for the Quebec, Albany, and Toronto markets.
During the year there passed over the road 227,079 bushels of wheat, and 74,885 barrels of flour.
In the same period there moved north of merchandise intended for local consumption 10,554 tons.
The total freight moving north and south during the year, amounted to 97,231 tons."

Division of York County.

From time to time, during the past three years we have called the attention of the people in this part of the country, to the necessity of a change, or rather division of these Counties, and also pointed out the advantages to be derived: "True many reasonable objections can be urged against taking this step; but we believe the benefits to be conferred will more than counterbalance. We are again called to this subject on reading over the General Statement, accompanying the minutes of last meeting of York and Peel Counties' Council. Before referring to the facts and figures embodied in these minutes however, we purpose recalling to the memory of our readers a few statistics presented on former occasions.

Just previous to the discontinuance of the *Toronto Examiner*, the Warden addressed a letter to that journal, animadverting upon a report of the Grand Jury then recently presented, referring to the want of prison accommodation in the Toronto Jail, - which report, with the Warden's letter, we republished in the columns of the *Era*; and our object in now referring to it, is to show how the Counties have been steeled, to the great benefit of the City of Toronto. Here is an extract from the letter referred to:-

"The Jail at present occupied was built by the late Home District, under the supervision of the District Magistrate, prior to the organization of Municipal Councils in Districts, at a cost of £16,000, and has been occupied jointly by the City and District (formerly Counties) until the present time, without anything ever being paid by the City towards the cost of its construction. The only payments made by the City for its use - I might say its most exclusive use, has been as follows: - Prior to the year 1854, £400 per annum; from that time until 1859, £600 per annum; from 1859 until the commencement of the present year £750 per annum; and now the rental is fixed by agreement at £950 per annum for the current year. During all this time the expense of repairs and maintenance of the Jail has fallen on the District or County, together with a large share amounting in the aggregate to several thousand pounds, and either expended connected with the support and maintenance of the prisoners, as well from the City as from the Counties, and not relented by the Government. Yet, whilst this has been the case, the City has not less than four-fifths, and during the last few years at least seven-eighths of the prisoners confined therein. At no time has the Jail been insufficient for the accommodation of the prisoners from the Counties; on the contrary, the present jailer, as well as his predecessor, has frequently expressed his conviction that the Jail has now ample accommodations for the Counties for years to come."

From the above it appears the Counties not only built the Jail, but have had to pay also, for all necessary repairs, while the City has had almost the sole use. Nay, it is fair that we should pay taxes in the country to support a Jail used almost exclusively by Toronto? It is a manifest injustice, apparent to any individual who will take the trouble to give the matter a moment's reflection. But notwithstanding this injustice on the part of the city, we find that the Counties Council were willing to extend the Jail accommodation, (at a cost of £8,000 to £10,000), provided the City Authorities would agree to pay the interest of the money invested. When this proposition was made to a committee appointed

by the city fathers to receive it, they very magnanimously agreed as to the necessity of a further extension of the Jail, and would recommended the City Council to a renewal of occupation for ten years, provided the present agreement from the first of January 1850, remains in full force so far as the allowance of £750 per annum to be paid by the City for the use thereof, is concerned. That the Counties Council accepted this proposition, the City would have had the use of the new accommodations (there being plenty of room for County prisoners at the time) for three years, without paying even one-farth towards the interest of money invested in the construction. And this has been the game played by the City for years, - continually drawing from the pockets of the people in the country without giving any equivalent.

We now come down to the Report presented by the Grand Jury in May last. From this report we learn that the average number of prisoners incarcerated in the Jail from the County were ten; while those from the City averaged 116. For maintaining the ten County prisoners it cost us in the country, \$5,749 annually; while the City, for keeping an average 116 prisoners, pay only \$3,800, or nearly \$2,000 less. Here is a plain statement of facts, - and these facts show conclusively how seriously we pay for our connection with Toronto; and we have only presented them to prove the necessity of a set-off from the City for judicial purposes. Add to the foregoing statistics the fact, that by this change, instead of Jurymen being compelled to spend four and six weeks attending the Assize Court in Toronto, the business of the County could be attended to in four or five days, and we have another strong reason for decision. Besides, all the cases to be brought before the Court would then be disposed of, - whereas, now it is a common thing to have from fifty to one hundred left over until another session. These delays prove very annoying to the parties interested, and oftentimes result in serious consequences.

Not only do we support a dissolution from the City of Toronto; but we are inclined to the opinion entertained by many in this locality that it would be better to have a division of the County of York, by forming the North Riding, with perhaps the addition of West Gwillimbury, into a New County. Some object on the ground that it would embrace too small a territory; but the statistics furnished in the County Clerk's report referred to, will show how weak this objection.

The Legislature last Session passed an Act setting off Peel from York; and now let us compare the proposed county with Peel. Last year, the number of Acres assessed in the five Townships and the Village of Brampton composing the County of Peel, were 280,518; while the North Riding, without including West Gwillimbury, possessed 268,302 acres. The number of persons assessed were, in Peel 3872; in North York, 2620, - and the adjoining Township from Simcoe, and we would about equal it in population. The total actual value of real property in Peel is set down at £1,483,279; and in the North Riding at £922,028; thus showing conclusively, that so far as finances are concerned, by adding to North York the Township of West Gwillimbury, we would have a County about equal with Peel in every respect. We might go on with other statistics; but it is quite unnecessary, enough having been adduced already to convince the most scrupulous.

It is to be hoped that this matter will be agitated at the next Municipal Elections, or on some other fitting occasion, in order that its importance may be fully brought before the people interested. Shall we pay tribute longer to the benefit of Toronto? or shall we leave them to provide accommodations and pay their own judicial expenses. The County Council, and previous to their time the District Council, has to long kept the County under City burdens; and it is now high time we began to take care of No. one. The City furnishes business for the law courts, while the County, as at present constituted, transacts it, and pays expenses. How long shall this state of things continue? Let the taxpayers answer. It is the duty of the journalist to bring these things before the public; but in order to accomplish anything the people must act.

Preaching and Practice - a "Wesleyan."

To pay attention to anonymous scribbles, like those character or principle is at stake, is like wasting time; but the extraordinary letter of a "Wesleyan," in last week's *Sentinel*, we cannot let pass without notice. In the outset, he charges us with writing "of matters solely connected with and only of interest to the Wesleyan Methodist Church." Granted, - but we have yet to learn that this Church is composed of a few isolated persons. The evil of which we complained was one that affects the whole Church, as a body, viz: whether the District Meeting had the right to elect and carry out such a resolution, without first obtaining either the sanction of the Quarterly Conference or the people of the Circuit. If they pass this right on one circuit they may also exercise it on another: hence the evil becomes a general one. And as it is the undoubted right of a journalist to discuss matters of church polity, as well as other questions of a general character, we were therefore perfectly justifiable in referring to the grievance - a grievance that a "Wesleyan" himself admits existed. And he not only admits it; but actually conspires the action of the District Meeting. He says:-

"The Society in this Village, not to speak of

others, regard the Local Meeting as a purely ecclesiastical body, and as such, have no right to interfere with the business of the Circuit without the usual and regular reference of all such matters previously to the Leaders in Quarterly Conference assembled, and by right through them to the Members of Class composing the Circuit. I sincerely regret that these preparatory steps were neglected; but I have yet to learn that this District Meeting passed the resolution with any improper motive, and therefore believe that they will reconsider it at the proper time; and although the District Meeting did take a wrong step in this instance, I can see nothing in it which can form even a poor apology for an excuse to "withdraw" from the Church of our choice. There is a legitimate remedy within the reach of all, I mean the right to petition the Quarterly Conference, and through it as a medium the District Meeting. Our present work, then, is to seek by this means to have the wrong rectified, and then if we should be outvoted or outvoted, it will be our duty to submit as becometh Christians; but if we should succeed, we must do more than have ever yet accomplished; a Parsonage and a site for it must be prepared, and our Chapel renovated, otherwise I do not see that we can hope to retain the name of "Newmarket" for the Circuit. I believe a large majority of the Members on the Circuit are displeased with the change, a fact which, coupled with the pledges we ought to be prepared to give. I doubt not that the old members and leaders of our Ministry would find Newmarket in many respects better adapted for his residence than Aurora."

From the above it is evident that great dissatisfaction existed, and no doubt bringing the matter before the public - and particularly before the members of the Church, will be the means of accomplishing what a "Wesleyan" seems to desire - the retaining of the old name. He does not state who was the originator of the movement, nor even refer to the course pursued by the body in this place after learning that the name had been changed.

We now come to the extraordinary part of a "Wesleyan's" letter. After quoting the statement from the *Era* referring to the fact that *unless something was done* several letters and leading men would withdraw from the connection altogether, he says:-

"From personal enquiry which I have made I feel myself fully authorized to pronounce the contents of this extract both ridiculous and untrue."

Now, in reference to the above, we are prepared to furnish the names of parties who said they would do what we have stated, - unless something was done. He next refers to the paragraph we published on the 11th inst., wherein we stated "others would lighten the purse-strings." In proof of this statement, we are prepared to furnish the names of a leading gentleman in the Church, who, when some of his brethren were talking of withdrawing urged them not to do so, but to resort to the means within their reach; and if nothing would be done in the matter, to "lighten the purse-strings." These facts have been furnished us by members of the Church - men who will stand by what they have said.

After alluding to the quotations above referred to, a "Wesleyan" then charges us with "a malicious design," - with being an "enemy of the Church," - with attempting to "create dissension," - with "misrepresentation." &c. Now, we simply deny all these charges, and state openly, they are gross falsehoods. If the matter was to have been kept a secret, why were any of the facts communicated to us by the members of the Society? and if a "Wesleyan" was one in heart as well as in name, he would never have seen us personally or penned a note, requesting a correction of the error - if error existed, and would not have sought to do us a public injury by charging us with making wrong statements, while he admits the matter complained of was a fact. He talks of "Christian character;" but can he say that the language used by him, in his letter admits the "Christian character?" or his studied attempt to excite a local feeling by sending his article to another press for publication, speak much for his "Christian virtue?" Does it look like the principles taught by the *Scriptures* to asperse the character of an individual over a fictitious signature? Sinning in the dark! We write, too, over the name of a "Wesleyan," and endeavor to lead the reader to believe that he is a member of that church: he may be, and he may be the veriest hypocrite that ever lived under the canopy of heaven. Of one thing we are certain - John Wesley would be ashamed of such conduct. Since the appearance of the article in the *Sentinel* referred to, we have seen several leading members of the Society in this place, who are not only willing to endorse what we have said on the subject, but have actually used language similar to the statements we made in meetings called especially to consider the question at issue. And in referring to this matter, we have been requested to state that the letter of a "Wesleyan" is far from being the language or sentiments of the members of the Church in this locality.

We have already written more than we intended, and certainly have taken more notice of the article in question than it deserves; and as we do not care to protract a discussion with a man who is ashamed to come out boldly with his name, we will take our leave of a "Wesleyan."

The *Barrie Advance* states that on the steamer plying between Collingwood and Owen Sound was on the way to the latter place a few days ago, a man named White refused to pay his fare. The Captain and Mate attempted to put him off the boat, but he resisted. He drew a pistol and shot the mate through the lungs. It is said the wound will prove fatal. Some of his comrades on board were armed with pistols and attempted to prevent his arrest, but ultimately they were all arrested and are now in Owen Sound Jail.

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New Era.
Newmarket, July 19, 1885.
Ma. Editor. - A public journal, I conceive, the proper vehicle by which to convey to officials the knowledge of the existence of a grievance which it is in their power, and at the same time their duty, to redress. This idea, coupled with the fact of your having repeatedly stated your willingness to open your columns freely to all parties requiring their assistance, prompts me from apologising to you for occupying so much valuable space, and to your readers for not delaying until some one more competent than myself should bring the same matter before the public and to the knowledge of the public's servants.

I allude to the fact of their being but one mail per day between Newmarket and Toronto. Notwithstanding the existence of a railway, over which trains are hourly passing, we in this town are in no better position, as regards our communication with Toronto, than we were in days of yore, when the Iron Horse was unheard of and unthought of. A little reflection will show you why. First - The mail bags for Toronto are closed at six o'clock each afternoon. The letters conveyed therein arrive at their destination long after the Toronto post office is closed - rendering it impossible for one's Correspondent to receive his letter on the day it is posted here. Secondly - The Toronto office opens at seven o'clock in the morning, simultaneously with the departure of one's only mail train from that City. Lastly - The next mail train departs not until the following morning. There is no help for us at Newmarket, but to wait patiently its arrival at nine in the morning of the second day after that on which we post here our Toronto letters. Thirty-nine hours before they can, no matter of what importance, be answered! And this injustice is done to a town whose thirteen hundred inhabitants live within three and a half hours drive of Toronto. It is monstrous. In these days of improvement our mail communication with the city is no more than in the olden time when the lazy stage coach brought our daily news from "Town." Then, we had the satisfaction to know, at least, the mail was coming - like Christmas. Now we know that the evil can, but is not remedied. True we have the telegraph, but messages are often necessarily long, and that would be too expensive a mode for their delivery. I am sure Mr. Dewe has only to be informed of such an injustice and annoyance to business men - of whom Newmarket is chiefly composed, to ensure its speedy remediation. If therefore you will be kind enough to call his attention to its existence, I have no doubt the evil we complain of will be speedily removed, whilst you will confer on the business community especially - an obligation. I enclose my card, and subscribe myself, Your obedient servant, INHABITANT.

From the above it is evident that great dissatisfaction existed, and no doubt bringing the matter before the public - and particularly before the members of the Church, will be the means of accomplishing what a "Wesleyan" seems to desire - the retaining of the old name. He does not state who was the originator of the movement, nor even refer to the course pursued by the body in this place after learning that the name had been changed.

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Foreign and Colonial.

Terrible Railroad Collision near Philadelphia.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin July 17.)
About nine o'clock this morning the appalling intelligence reached the city, that a collision had occurred upon the North Pennsylvania Railroad between the regular morning train from Wyndham, and an excursion train. At the city at five o'clock this morning, with a large party of school children, with their teachers, &c. The particulars, so far as we have been able to glean them from respectable sources, are as follows:-

At five o'clock this morning, a special train of ten cars left the Master Street depot, with the schools of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Kensington. The excursion party consisted of between five and six hundred persons, the majority of whom were children. They intended proceeding to Fort Washington, fourteen and a half miles from the city, where they were to enjoy a picnic. Owing to the number of cars and the weight of the train, there was some delay, and the conductor Mr. Alfred F. Hoppel, finding himself behind time, pushed forward with great rapidity until it was the end of his trip.

The regular passenger train for the city left Wyndham at six o'clock, and reached Camp Hill at six o'clock and 18 minutes. Finding the excursion train had not yet arrived, Mr. Wm. Vanstatoran, the conductor determined not to wait for it, and his train was moving along when the excursion train came thundering on around a curve, at the rate of 35 miles an hour. A collision of course ensued with the most appalling consequences.

That down train escaped without serious damage, but the scene presented by the excursion train was fearful. The three forward cars of the train were crushed completely to pieces, and the wreck, mingling with that of the locomotive, took fire and the flames communicated to the other cars of the train. The two next cars after the three that were wrecked, took fire, and were entirely consumed. The inmates of the three forward cars were completely mixed up with the wreck, and a large number of them were killed outright. There were probably fifty persons in each of the three cars, and the lowest estimate we have heard of the number of killed at fifty, while it was feared the dread aggregate would reach one hundred.

Henry Harris, the engineer of the excursion train, was shot to pieces and killed instantly; and John Bagans, the fireman, is among the missing, and it is believed he is under the wreck. As soon as the dreadful intelligence reached the city a car was despatched with all possible speed from the Master Street depot, with physicians and other assistance.

rendered every assistance in their power except one man, who demanded \$10 for a wagon to go a mile for a physician.
The locomotive Chockchink, under charge of Mr. Wm. Shultz, Superintendent of Motive Power, went up at 10 o'clock, and brought down a portion of the dead and wounded.
The scene upon the arrival at Master Street, beggars description - the fathers and mothers and relatives of the excursionists having assembled there to the number of about 2,000, to learn the result of the dreadful catastrophe.

Philadelphia, July 18 - 10 p. m.
Public opinion has settled pretty conclusively that the accident is to be attributed to the recklessness of Vanstatoran, the conductor. His train had stopped in front of the Fort Washington Hotel, and a minute before his time, by the card table, he called to a friend who was eating breakfast to hurry on board. His friend said, "the up train is not in yet." He replied, "Well, I'll go on nevertheless." He hurried his passengers about; started off slowly, but had not gone three hundred yards before the collision occurred. He leaped off without sustaining serious injuries. But was almost frantic on witnessing the sad result of his recklessness. He subsequently committed suicide by swallowing arsenic at his residence in Buttonwood Street.

William Lee, the engineer of the same train, has been arrested, to await the investigation about to be made by Coroner Delavan.
Four bodies were brought down from the scene of the accident this evening. They were buried to a crypt. Three were recognized by their friends, the other is unknown.
The wounded number about eighty-one, four of whom it is thought, will not survive. Fractured limbs are very numerous, and about ten have both legs broken.
The vicinity of the disaster, as well as the Washington Street depot, have been scenes of most intense excitement, and violence is feared by some against the property of the company.

Devastating Fire.

Our citizens were alarmed last night about one o'clock, by the cry of fire and ringing of the alarm bells. A workshop, occupied by a carpenter named Fuller, in the rear of Mr. J. P. Pell's premises, on King Street, was found to be on fire. There was a smoldering of old buildings surrounded in small sides, some of them the stables and outbuildings attached to the King Street shops, and others on the other side of the line, on a line with and adjoining the Lyceum. There were all greatly on fire, though fortunately there was sufficient time to save the horses, cows and chickens. From the stables, the fire communicated to a large frame building attached to what was once St. John's Hotel on King Street, but which is now occupied as shops and by the offices of the Northern Railroad. This brick building was used as a dwelling by Mr. Lezore, who the tenant of one of the front shops. So suddenly was it destroyed, that he and his family were only able to save a few valuables. From this frame the fire ran on King Street caught fire and though the firemen struggled long with the element, but they were unpowered, and the large building was totally destroyed. It was occupied by Mr. Lezore as a fancy store, and by Mr. Johnson, dry goods, and the two upper floors formed the offices of the Company. The goods were removed from the store, to a considerable extent, and almost all the papers of the Company were saved. The building was the property of Mr. C. E. Roman, who some time ago, put a new front to the lower story, and otherwise improved it. It was rented to Mr. Sisley, who had let it to the present tenants. From this building the fire extended eastward to the houses occupied by Mr. H. Ross, grocer, and by Mr. Kelly as a saloon. They were the property of the Hon. William Cayley, and were entirely destroyed - the tenants saving most of their property. The back workshop of Mr. Pell were consumed, and one of his front buildings, in spite of the protection of its slate roof, was considerably injured. Here, however the fire was stayed on King Street, owing, we have no doubt to the goodness of the roof. The buildings are the property of Rev. Mr. Palmer of Temple.

The amount of property destroyed it is difficult to estimate, but probably from £4,000 to £10,000 will not be far from the mark. As to insurance we have not been able to obtain full information. Mr. Pell was insured in the City for £800, and in the Equitable for £400; one policy was renewed only yesterday afternoon. A week having elapsed since the old one terminated. Mr. Lezore, was insured only for a small sum, and his loss will probably be heavy. Messrs. Roman are insured in the Monarch for £400 on the lumber, and probably in other Companies for a further amount. Mr. Gibb's house was damaged by water; but he did not remove his stock, and it was undamaged. - *Globe*.

In relation to the vote of £30,000 to Quebec, it is certainly amusing to hear the excuses offered on behalf of the Ministry. They were bound, say the one or two Ministerial organs, to bring forward the vote in obedience to the decision of the Assembly. Had they not done so, an open insult would have been offered to the people's representatives. Those who argue thus, forget that the Ministry refused to carry out the decision of the Assembly in relation to the vote respecting Judge Duff's address to the jury on the trial of the man charged with the murder of Corrigan. (It was imperative on the Ministry to act in accordance with the vote of the House in the one case, it was equally so in the other.) The fact is, the Ministry succumbed to Lower Canada influence in both cases, and thus are the interests of the people of Upper Canada sold, in order to keep a few imbeciles in office. The day of reckoning is fast approaching, and let the electors see to it, that no man be sent to represent them in Parliament, unless he be of sterling integrity, prepared to stand up for, and vindicate the rights of the people against the encroachments of Jugglers or Jesuits. - *Backslide Recorder*.

We have intelligence from St. John's (N. B.) to the 26th ult. The elections continue to be the principal subject of discussion in the St. John papers. The New Brunswicker, speaking of the election in St. John, which was held on the 24th, says: "The election of members for this city and county is over and the result is, as we predicted. The Lieutenant Governor has been sustained by a large majority. The people have spoken in terms not to be misunderstood. The have declared

in favor of the men who will support His Excellency in an appeal to the people. The opposition candidates were strong men, both in the city and country, and many voted for them on personal considerations, but a large number of the constituencies have declared in favor of the New Government. The *Freeman* says: "There are now twenty-two members elected; of these seventeen are avowed anti-Prohibitionists, sixteen have publicly declared their approval of the act of the Government, and not one acknowledges himself opposed to the repeal of the Prohibitory Law."

quote No. 1 superfine at \$5.75 to \$6, fancy \$6.25, and extra \$6.50 to \$6.75 per barrel. Sales to small amount have taken place at these rates.
Tuesday, July 22nd.
Wheat. - The supply was larger than usual, amounting to about 4000 bushels. The price was hardly so good, the market closing at a decline of 1 1/2 under the price of yesterday. The demand was active, but the quality of the sample was fairly good, as on the day previous. The range extended from 62 to 63 1/2 for common to prime.
Flour. - Owing to the continued scarcity of flour, the market is very dull, and transactions are limited. We quote superfine at \$5.75 to \$6; fancy \$6.25 to \$6.50, and extra \$6.75 per barrel.
There was a large supply of farm produce on the market, which moved off rapidly at our old quotations. - *Colonist*.

Toronto, July 24, 1886.
Wheat. - About 3,500 was brought in by farmers, and sold at prices varying from 72 to 73 1/2. The demand from different parts of the States is still active.
Flour. - In active request, and prices have advanced 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 per 100 lbs. Superfine is quoted at \$7.15; Fancy \$8; and Extra at \$8.15. 1000 lbs shipped to New York this day. Oats not so plenty and sold at 24 1/2 to 26 1/2, retail, and this supply very meagre.
Hay. - New Hay comes in plentiful just now, and commands from \$10 to \$13, according to quality.
Potatoes. - Old potatoes scarce; new, sell for 3s to 3 1/2 per peck.
Green Peas sell readily at 1s to 1 1/2 per peck.
Butter has been in fair supply, and commands 1s to 1 1/2 for prime pound rolls.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, July 25th 1886.
Our markets continue without much change. During the week a large quantity of Wheat has been brought at prices varying from 54 to 63 1/2. Flour is quoted higher, the prices now being \$6 1/2 to \$6 3/4 per 100 lbs. Oats, without change. Butter advanced to \$1 a 3/4. Cheese, 9d. Eggs 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. Hay, new, \$10 a \$12 per ton.

Butter. - In Newmarket, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. Thos. Burrough, Confectioner, of a daughter.

Married. - On the 17th inst., by the Rev. S. F. Ramsey, of Newmarket, Professor J. B. McGoss, Blackrock, Dublin, to Elizabeth Ann, second daughter of Samuel Black, Esq., Lake View Farm, St. Albans.

Special Notices.

OF EVERY FIVE DEATHS IN THIS COUNTRY, one is caused by Consumption. Yet this disease, in its earlier stages, may infallibly be arrested by a course of Dr. J. M. McCracken's PECTORAL SYRUP. It is very universally used in cases of Incipient Consumption and Bronchitis, these diseases would no longer be a terror to the world, if Dr. McCracken's GOLD AND CREAM MISTURE, which cures and rapidly cures Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness and all irritations of the Respiratory Organs. Sold by DONALD SUTHERLAND.

New Advertisements.

Grand Entertainment.

MASSON & HOWES
Panorama of the Eastern War!
ACCOMPANIED BY
Freeman's Quadrille Band,
WILL exhibit at ROBINSON HOTEL Newmarket, on Monday Evening next, the 24th of July, 1886. Doors open at 7.10, commencing 8 o'clock. Admission 1s 3d; Reserved Seats 2s 6d. July 25, 1886. 1-25

MUSICAL CONCERT.

A CONCERT of both Sacred and Secular Songs will be given (D.V.) by the
Murphy Family,
From some of the most distinguished European Authors, accompanied by the MELODEON, on Wednesday Eve'g, July 30th, Instant, at the COURT HOUSE, Newmarket. Admission - for grown persons 1s 3d; children under 12 years of age, Half Price. Doors open at 7 o'clock and concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Fyfe at the Post Office; Mr. Simpson, at Sutherland's Store; at the Printing Office, or Mr. Forsyth's Hotel. Newmarket, July 25th 1886. 1-25

For Sale.

THE beautiful Village of AURORA, Building Lot No. 10, the First Range of Mr. Maclellan's property. It consists of one
QUARTER OF AN ACRE,
in under good cultivation and well fenced, with a Frontage of 60 Feet.
For further particulars apply to Mr. Wm. Mosley, Carey, Gencer, &c. or to the subscriber, in Aurora.
THOS. G. HARVEY
Aurora, July 22, 1886. 7-25

AUCTION!

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of the Court for the Sale of the First Range of Mr. Maclellan's property, the first of the CHAPEL of the METHODIST NEW CONNECTION Congregation in the Village of Aurora,
Being a part of Lot No. 87, on the West side of the Village of Aurora, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at
Saturday, the 16th day of August Next, at the hour of TWO o'clock P.M. The purchase money to be paid on the 1st of January next. By Order of the Trustees. 11-25

To Builders, Masons, Quarrymen, and Others.

TO BE LET,
WITH immediate possession, the PORT DARLINGTON
Lime Stone Quarries!!
Together with the
TWO LIME KILNS.
Six Horse-Power High Pressure Steam ENGINE, Four Powerful Cranes, with chain and gear complete. Quarry Tools, Pumping Gear, Smith's Shop and Tools complete.
The Quarry is in excellent working order, and has, within the last two years, produced upwards of 18,000 cubic yards of STONE, the quality of which is superior to any in Upper Canada. It produces excellent lime, for which there is a great demand in the neighborhood. The Quarry is within a mile of the Port Darlington Wharf, (where there is a powerful crane expressly for shipping stone), and within a 3/4 of a mile of the Bowman's Bay Station on the Great Trunk Railway. There are 8 years of the best weathered stone, and the terms will be most liberal.
All applications to be made to George Tarr, Esq., of Port Darlington, or to J. B. Evans, Esq., of Bowman's Bay.
Newmarket, July 23, 1886. 11-25

Amusement.

A lady of fashion, stepped into a shop not long since, and asked the keeper if he had any "matrimonial baskets," she being too polite to say cradles.

A countryman being a witness in a court of justice, was asked if he was born in wedlock, to which he replied, "No, zur, I was born in Devonshire."

"Papa, has Mr. Jones' eyes got lost?" "Why my boy?" "Because I heard mother say to Mrs. Doolittle, that at a party the other evening, Mr. Jones' eyes followed her all over the room."

A traveller in Africa declares that he met one king who had eleven wives, all of whom were weighed monthly, the one that weighed the most being invariably installed mistress until the time of next weighing.

"TURN OVER AND OBLIGE."—We find a capital anecdote going the rounds without credit, of a merchant entering his store in the morning, and finding his boy bloody attempting to throw all sort of somersets, and kicking up as great a rumpus as a town caucus.

"What are you about?" asked the merchant, astonished at the wild evolutions of the boy. "Obliging my girl, sir," said the almost exhausted youth—"she's writ me a lucious letter, and at the bottom of the page says 'turn over and oblige' and I've been goin' it for more'n half an hour."

ADVERTISEMENT.



IMPORTATIONS!!

At Aurora and Sharon.

THE Subscribers are receiving a very large stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Ex-steamers Canada and Canada, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe. A select stock of
Prints, Printed Muslins,
Muslin de Lains, Alpaccas,
French Marines, Brocades,
Lustres, Silk Trimmings,
Hosiery and Gloves.

E-4 Bleached and unbleached Sheetings, Corduroy, Molekins, and Cotton Drills for Pants, Fine Cashmeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Broadcloths, &c., &c., Also, from Boston and New York,
Silkings,
Tuckings,
Cotton Truss,
Carpet Warp, and
Hartford Remnants.

A choice Stock of Fresh
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Sugar-House Syrup, and Family Groceries. Paints, Oils, Burning Fluid, Fluid Lamps and Wick,
American Hardware.

Brown Oil Nails, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, &c., &c. CARPETS, of the best quality and Extensive Stock.

Also for Sale at C. Doans, at Aurora,
1 Heavy Spring Wagon,
1 Truck Wagon,
1 Over-shot Threshing Machine & Separator,
Vegetable Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.
CHAS. DOAN & Co., Sharon,
CHARLES DOAN, Aurora.
May 1st, 1855. 1f-13

DR. S. N. PECK, SURGEON DENTIST.

In returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him during the past eight years, respectfully intimates he will be at the following places, as usual:

NEWMARKET—The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of each and every month.

HAVERFORD—On the 1st of every month.
BOSTON—On the 5th and 7th of May, July, September, November, January and March, next ensuing; and—

NEWARK—On the 5th and 7th of the same month.

When he will be happy to wait upon those requiring his services in any of the Branches of his Profession.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Inserted on Gold Plate or Silver, Teeth cleaned from impurities, or any other branch of Dental Surgery skillfully performed and warranted. Also, particular attention paid to the regulation of
CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Dr. S. N. P. would call especial attention to the fact that where work has been warranted, and for which he still holds himself responsible, during the past eight years, and another Dentist is employed to operate in the same month, the guarantee in all cases, so far as he is concerned, will cease.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.
Newmarket, 1855 1f-14

Cottage for Sale.
FOR SALE, a beautifully situated Brick COTTAGE, containing seven rooms—with a good Act of Land attached. The premises are located on Yonge Street, near the Mills road leading into Newmarket. Terms easy.
For particulars apply to
DAVID PHILIPS.
Yonge Street, March 23, 1855. 1f-8

Stove Warehouse
NEWMARKET,
Next door South of Mr. Millard's Warehouses.

G. MORTIMORE,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced the Stove and Tin Smith business, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of
COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES.

Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japaned Ware, which they will dispose of for Cash, or on a Short Credit, at Reduced Prices.
Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All orders punctually attended to.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1855. 1f-32

Just Received,
FRESH OYSTERS,
Do. Salmon,
Do. Mackerel,
Do. and Pickled Lobsters,
Lemons and Sweet Chocolate.
At A. M. HALL'S.
Newmarket, March 20, 1855. 1f-30

JAMES B. RYAN,
IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
SIGN OF THE

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK

75, Yonge Street, Toronto.
HAS always on hand at the lowest rates, a general assortment of Hardware consisting in part of Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanic's Edge and other Tools, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

TOOLS, TOOLS.
Reech, Moulding and other Planes, Axes and Edge Tools, all kinds, Saws, an assortment of best makers, Marline and Binding Machines, complete. Ordered expressly for the retail trade, of the best English, American and Canadian manufacture, together with other Goods required by Mechanics generally.

Sign of the large Knife and Fork,
75 Yonge St., Toronto. 1f-15

DR. E. C. EDWARDS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Successor to W. C. Adams, D. D. S.)
HEREBY informs the public, that he will be at
McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13th and 14th of each month.

J. Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th of each month.

McDonald's Hotel, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd of each month.

J. Bolla's Hotel, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th of each month.

R. Porter's Store, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, Sept., Nov., Jan., and March.

H. Stone's, Penville, the 27th of the above mentioned months.

Wm. Moore's, Brownsville, the 28th of the above mentioned months.

Mrs. Stead's Hotel, Lloydstown, the last of the above mentioned months.

Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of April, June, Aug., Oct., Dec., and Feb.

Queensville, the 19th of the above mentioned months.

Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession.
April 21st, 1855. 1f-12

New Grocery and Provision Store.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has opened a
GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
In his new premises on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of
Family Groceries and Provisions,
and he hopes, by strict attention to business and the quality and price of his articles, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber intends to still continue his former business as Butcher, and keep on hand all kinds of Fresh Meat.
THOMAS CONRON.
Newmarket, March 6, 1855. 1f-5

NEWMARKET
Boot and Shoe Store!
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOTEL.

George Dixon
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has
OPENED A NEW STORE,
As above, where he intends keeping on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
Of the latest styles for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.

G. D. is inclined to think that from his intimate knowledge of the trade, he can make it an object to those who want to **BUY CHEAP** to favor him with a call.

Farmers' Produce Taken.
The Highest price paid for Hides and Skins.
GEORGE DIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 26, 1855. 1f-34

Ready Made
BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has now on hand a large quantity of

Ready Made Boots and Shoes,
Of superior quality, which he can confidently recommend to the public—they having been made under his own personal inspection—and not made up as shop work. Feeling satisfied that general satisfaction will be given both as regards

QUALITY AND PRICE.
He respectfully solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere.
JACOB RHINEHART.
Newmarket, Feb. 15, 1855. 1f-52

JOSEPH BOTSFORD,
CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, &c.,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business, begs respectfully to announce that he has now on hand an excellent assortment of
Cabinet Furniture,
such as

Sofas, Tables, Patent Bedsteads,
Secretaries, Picture Frames, &c., which he will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.
Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.
Newmarket Feb. 21 1855. 1f-3

Kettleby Mills!

Goods at the very Lowest medium Prices.
SUCH as Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Stone Ware and
Crocery.

Also, on hand a choice assortment of
WINE AND LIQUORS,
Also, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dry Stuffs.

Farm Produce taken at time's prices in exchange for goods.

The subscriber in returning thanks to his friends, and customers in general for their past liberal patronage, begs respectfully to call their attention to the above Stock, which will be sold at the lowest competing prices.
JACOB WALTON.
Kettleby, April 22nd, 1855. 1f-12

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS, NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers, for the liberal support he has received since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of

Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads,
&c., &c., always on hand. Orders for all kinds of Cabinet work punctually attended to.

Generals furnished on short Notice.
Coffin Plates, Lace and Maudsels for sale.
February 5th, 1855.

Hotel for Sale!
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.
FOR SALE, in Newmarket, that extensive and well-known house, the

RAILROAD HOTEL.
With every accommodation for a respectable business. The House is new and well arranged; is in a good situation, and commands an excellent business. Apply by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor on the premises.

JAMES FORSYTH.
May 9th, 1855. 1f-14

Who Wants a Plough?
MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, Gray's Improved Plough. Also a superior Side Hill Plough, and all other kinds to suit purchasers.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES,
And all other articles connected with the trade, done with neatness and dispatch.
JAS. S. WETHERELL.
Prospect Street,
Newmarket, April 10, 1855. 1f-10

Fencing in Aurora.
WANTED, 224 Rods straight Rail-Fencing, and Material for the same. (Price well answered) to be put up as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Persons wishing to **CONTRACT**, will please **TENDR FOR THE SAME,**—At so much per Rod—without delay, to
WM. MOSLEY, Agent.
Aurora, Feb. 28th, 1855. 1f-14

BLACKSMITHING.
THE undersigned having leased the Blacksmith-shop lately occupied by Mr. JOHN McKEJ, in
NEWMARKET,
is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch; and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

137 Horse-Shoeing done on the Shortest Notice.
GEORGE FARRELL.
Newmarket, March 18, 1855. 1f-57

FARM & SAW MILL
FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 23 in the 4th Con. of Whitelock containing 100 Acres, 50 of which are cleared and well fenced, and also good buildings erected thereon. Also a

Steam Saw Mill.
On same Lot, capable of doing excellent work, and considered one of the best in the County. These lots are well timbered and are in the 6th Con. These lots are well timbered and are in the 6th Con. These lots are well timbered and are in the 6th Con.

For terms and other particulars apply to the undersigned, on the premises.
JOHN GORDON.
Whitelock, Feb. 13, 1855. 1f-52

FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale the property lately occupied by Messrs. Ashton and Macchell in the Village of Aurora. Comprising Machine Shop, and Dwelling-House partly finished, on Lot No. 6 Main St. The

MACHINERY
Consists of One Eight-Horse Power Engine, 1 Planing Machine, 1 Stave Cutter, Drilling Machine, 1 Upright and 2 Circular Saws, 1 Wood and 1 Iron Turning Lathe, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Vice, about 300 feet Belting, and 45 feet two inch shafting. The whole of which will be sold, together or separate, **VERY CHEAP.**
Apply to the Proprietor,

J. W. MARSDEN,
Or to Messrs. MACCHELL & ASHTON,
Newmarket, March 13, 1855. 1f-6

HODGE & SON
WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL.
HODGE & SON.
Newmarket, July 12, 1855. 1f-4

New Tin and Copper Warehouse,
Newmarket, next to Col. Cotter's Mill.

T. H. BURROUGH,
English, French and American,
Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker,
PASTRY COOK AND CONFECTIONER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above line, on Main Street, (near the Printing Office) and hopes by strict attention, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES
Furnished on the shortest notice. Families supplied Daily with Fresh Bread.
Newmarket, Sept. 10, 1855. 1f-32

FISH! FISH! FISH!
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public and the fishing community, that he has commenced business in the above line, on Main Street, (near the Printing Office) and hopes by strict attention, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

PENITENTIARY
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
Wholesale and Retail.
Prices much Reduced.
THE subscriber has just opened, and offers at Wholesale and Retail, at the

NEW STORE on Yonge Street,
A few doors above King Street, Toronto, a large stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, consisting in part of Men's, Boys', and Children's Boots; Boys' and Youth's Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Boots; Buskins and Slippers, and Children's Wear of all kinds, which he will sell at

VERY LOW PRICES.
This Work is from the Manufactory of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, O. W., and for durability and quality, cannot be surpassed by any in Canada.

India Rubbers in Great Variety.
JAS. H. CARRUTH.
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1855. 1f-13

NOTICE.
THE subscribers beg to inform the public in general that their Machinery is now in full operation for

Planing, Tongueing, Grooving, Sawing
Working Mouldings, Morticing, &c. The whole Machinery, is portable, and driven by steam power, can be removed without difficulty to any place required.

J. RANKIN & Co.
Would intimate to parties intending to build, that they will always be ready to contract for the erection of buildings, and being prepared to do it expeditiously, solicit a share of public patronage.

Doors, Sash, Window-blinds,
Panels, Mouldings, &c., &c., made to order. All work warranted, as usual, by first-class workmen are employed.

Shop on Yonge Street, South side of Aurora Village.
J. RANKIN & Co., Builders.
Aurora, Feb. 20, 1855. 1f-153

CASH FOR WHEAT!
THE Subscriber will pay the highest price for any Quantity of **WHEAT** delivered at the Aurora Station, and will procure bags.

W. MOSLEY.
Land Agent, Conveyancer, &c.
Aurora, Sept. 27th, 1855. 1f-31

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers beg to announce to the public, that they have leased the

CARPENTER'S SHOP,
Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Bosanko, in the Village of AURORA, and will attend to the

carpenter and Joiners' Work.
In all its Branches, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WITTY & HARVEY,
Builders, &c., &c.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 1f-17

Flooring! Flooring!
THE subscribers having, at great expense, built one of the latest improved

PLANING MACHINES,
capable of planing 10,000 per day, are now prepared to dress lumber as well and as cheap as any other establishment in Canada. Having the advantage of building their own machinery, and one of the firm having had nearly 14 years experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they

cannot be beaten by any
In the western province, a Millwright Planing all kinds, done the best manner. Having one of the most improved Engine Lathes, they are prepared to do all kinds of

IRON AND WOOD TURNING.
On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of **SCROLL SAWING** done in such a manner that for ordinary work it will be smooth enough for painting upon. A quantity of Seasoned Flooring for sale.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, August 9, 1855. 1f-27

FOR SALE,
SEVERAL Building Lots in Newmarket, also Lots with buildings already erected thereon.

Apply to
E. JACKSON.
Newmarket Feb. 28, 1855. 1f-4

Now Ready for Delivery,
A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed **FLOORING**, ready for laying down.

JOSIAH JAMES & Co.
Newmarket, March 6, 1855. 1f-5

TO WAGON MAKERS.
ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawed for **FIVE SHILLINGS**

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 1f-51

GALLERY OF ART.
J. E. PELL,
Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass and PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTURER,
64, King Street West, Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public at large, that his stock of

MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES,
Window Colours, Engravings, and other various articles in his line of business, is the most elegant and extensive in Canada, and will always be sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, May 11, 1855. 1f-3

Dr. Chantler's Fluid Wig!
The only Genuine preparation for Baldness and Dandruff.

Dr. Chantler's Fluid Wig!
The only Genuine preparation for Baldness and Dandruff.

PREPARED, WHOLESALE, TORONTO, C. W.
Also, For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
KERROTT, BRO. & CO., NEWMARKET.
Only 25 Cents per Bottle.
And also by E. HUGHES, on Garbutt Hill.

Furniture Wareroom.
JOHN BENZ, SHARON.
HAS constantly on hand, a large assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and all other articles usually wanted in his line of business. Patent Bedsteads, common and fancy Mattresses, and extra Frames, always on hand.

Coffins furnished on Short Notice.
Sharon, Jan. 16th, 1855. 1f-30

CASH FOR WHEAT.
THE Subscriber is now prepared to pay **CASH** for any quantity of good

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT.
Oats, Peas, Potatoes, &c., delivered at his Storehouse or the Railway Station, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Sept. 13, 1855. 1f-32

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,
No. 35, King Street East, Toronto.
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs Medicines Chemicals,
PAINTS, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirit Turpentine.

PATENT DRYER, ZINC PAINTS,
Artists' Materials, Essences, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.
Toronto, Oct. 11, 1855. 1f-36

Don't Read This,
And then throw down the paper and forget all about it.

THOMAS NIXON
HAS now on hand a considerable amount of

MIND AND BODY.
That for the mind consists of choice reading matter—selected by himself with care, and is offered to the public at publishers prices.

The food for the body, which he offers, is composed of

Do you Desire to have Money?
THE subscriber your Groceries, Tobacco, China, Tea, Coffee, Nails, Books, Stationery and Patent Medicines, at

THOMAS NIXON
HAS on hand, in addition to those heretofore advertised, the following BOOKS—

Memorie of Dr. Chalmers, 2 vols. Twelve years a Slave.

The American Farmer. Life of Horace Greely. Minnie Herman. Household scenes for home circle Colonies of Australia. Life of W. H. Seward.

American Agitators and Reformers. Daniel Hoane and the Hunters of Kentucky. The Teacher and the parent. The Lamp Lighter. Poetical Works of Pope, Gray, Collins, Fennell, Watson, Green and Herbert.

Pearl Fishing, choice English Biography. The War of voices from the ranks, only 14d. Nouveautés of the Musicians. Smith's History of Greece.

Ser-Sisters or the Russian of To-day, only 16d. The Old House by the River. Good's Book of Nature.

Neighbors of Russia and History of the present war Battle of the Crimea. Twelve tales of Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern.

The Slave of the Lamp. Curiousities of Literature. Earnest Christianity, by Coughy. Life on the Plains and at the Diggins.

Family Bibles, a large supply of Stationery, Blank Account Books, Music, Music Books, and a variety of Fancy Articles. The National School Books of fered, as usual, to merchants, at publishers wholesale prices.

GREAT BARGAINS.
FOR SALE,
A HOUSE and lot on Prospect Street, at present occupied by W. A. Clark. The building contains seven rooms—and is well adapted for a Boarding House. There is also a large building 20 by 50 feet erected on the premises, suitable for a Shop and Chandler Shop.

Terms—£100 down, and the balance in annual instalments, with interest.

ALSO, FOR SALE,
10,000 Bricks of good quality. Apply to the undersigned.

WM. V. SOUTHARD.
Newmarket, June 3rd, 1855. 1f-3

Furniture Wareroom.
JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has

constantly on hand a large Assortment of **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps **COFFINS** ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.

Newmarket February 18, 18